

# THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

## TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

In Advance, . . . . . \$3 for six months.

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for CITY MARSHAL at the approaching November election.

## To Advertisers.

All Transient advertisements must invariably be paid in advance. Persons will please remember this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—The next regular meeting of the *Hannibal City Liquor Law Reform Association* will be held in the Christian Church next Tuesday Evening, 20th inst. Rev. Mr. Phillips will address the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.

## The Menagerie.

The displays made in town the other day by the great Menagerie and its adjuncts, gave us much food for contemplation upon the way in which an original genius, like Barnum, diffuses his spirit abroad and has it caught up by a multitude of imitations and counterfeits. There was not only the big concern, but a crowd of little ones about it, like a cluster of satellites about their primary. In fact, it might very well represent the solar system, there being about as many side shows as planets, and all in most busy and successful operation. Writers differ in their definition of genius; but genius is a thing that sets definitions at defiance; and we do maintain that Barnum is a genius. Any one who can start up a great original idea and send it driving in successful career through the whole frame of society, drawing after it a throng of kindred results, is a genius. The genius of Barnum, (such as it is,) is felt through the world, and makes the civilized and savage equally to stare. And whenever Barnum's name appears, there always appears an attractive bill and thither throng crowds of Barnumized subjects.

Gen. SHIELDS of Illinois has so far recovered as to be able to be removed to the residence of his friend George L. Neuhoff, near Bellville. His disease is the bilious fever.

Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati is greatly extending his operation in the culture of grapes, and the manufacture of wines, &c.

O. Hinton, the reputed Mail Robber, was arrested at Los Angeles, California, on the 25th July last, and has been committed to prison to await a warrant for his removal to Ohio, for trial.

Joel W. Moseley, of Oquawka, Ill., was killed yesterday week, by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

## TO ALASKA.

That "Demerius," the silversmith, and those who made shrines for the goddess Diana should oppose the apostle Paul is quite natural—what ever might be the real merits of the question—they supposed their bread and butter was at stake—perhaps it was. In the same manner the whiskey-makers, dram-sellers and gentlemen tipplers oppose any law which tends to diminish the sale and use of liquor and the manufacture of drunkards. Their vocation is in danger. I cannot say that is more unnatural in them, than the same conduct was in Demerius. The motives are the same, and may have even some respect for those who seem to be acting in self-defence. But not so for those who advocate their cause, without having any personal interest in the profits in destroying the human intellect, and debasing the human character. What! can they object to being treated as the volunteer attorneys of crime and vice—if they value a good reputation, let them remember that "a man is known by the company he keeps."

## A CITIZEN.

Mr. CLEMENS:—I would pay no attention to such pieces as "Alaska" and others that contain low flung slang—they can't meet the argument fairly, for the best reason in the world: they are defending a weak cause—they feel it is nearly gone with them—therefore feel desperate. Stand erect, my dear sir, in the cause of truth and temperance. You are in a glorious cause and it will triumph. CITIZEN.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the property in metals is in that State, and not the United States.

From the New York Tribune.

In *The World's Temperance Convention* yesterday morning, 7th, after repeated affirmations by a large majority of the decision of the President that Antoinette L. Brown, a regularly chosen delegate to that body, had the same right to speak as any other delegate, the minority (we grieve to say, in good part clerical) refused to be governed by the decision of the President and the majority, and persisted in suppressing the right of speech by hisses, yells and other unseemly noises, befitting less respectable rowdies than those who usually find their way into a Temperance Convention. As they would not come to order, the hall was finally cleared in order that none but delegates should be re-admitted on its floor, and while a part of the delegates were shut out, a resolve was passed by the minority, who first gained re-admittance, which is intended to silence the voice of women in the convention henceforth. Whether it will have the desired effect remains to be seen. At all events the morning session was wasted in persevering efforts to suppress a woman's remarks, which would probably have been finished in ten minutes if the majority had been civil enough to respect her rights.

The outrage thus initiated in the morning at the Metropolitan was fittingly carried onward in the Tabernacle at evening. There the women who had hired and paid for the house, and the great body of the large audience who had paid for admission on purpose to hear them, were continually interrupted by the yellings, thumpings and howlings of a gang of low bullies, fresh from the grog-shops and gambling-dens of our city, and from their acquaintance with the most wretched outcasts and scoundrels of the gentler sex presuming to decide on the sphere and capacities of all women, and to silence in their own house such heroic and lofty champions of their sex as Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and Antoinette L. Brown, while pleading for the emancipation of Woman from the bondage of unjust and crushing laws which she had no voice in enacting. The Right to Vote being denied her, she has no access to the public ear but through the Right to Speak; and this was wrested from her last evening by things in human shape (and in regular "male costume" too, Mr. Chambers!) who can have no mothers but such as it were a mutual shame to acknowledge. The meeting, however, amid incessant interruptions and annoyances, dragged on till about the designated hour of adjournment, when the Convention dissolved; but a National Women's Rights Convention was announced from the platform, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th and 6th of next month.

## ACCIDENTS.

As the steamer Bay State was upon her passage yesterday morning from Fall River to this city, she met with a very unfortunate and most unforeseen accident off Black Rock, near Bridgeport, by which ten of her passengers were very severely scalded. About half-past three o'clock her crank-pin broke suddenly, and the walking-beam falling upon the engine knocked the cap off the cylinder, and thus caused a tremendous rush of steam. The passengers jumped out of bed, and some incautiously opened their state room doors, and thus received extensive injuries; others crept through the windows and escaped unhurt. Capt. Browne, of the Bay State, had signal rockets of distress burned, which brought Captain Williams, of the steamboat Connecticut from Norwich to his aid. The passengers reached this city in the latter boat, when it was found that the above number were more or less scalded. Four young ladies named DeWolfe, two of whom expired in the afternoon, were taken to the City Hospital. Maria died at three o'clock, and her sister Charlotte, about half past five. They were from Chicago, Ill. The passengers, by resolution, acquitted the officers of the Bay State of all blame. See the detailed account of the catastrophe elsewhere.

Last Wednesday evening a train of empty cars proceeded to the junction of the Georgetown and Newburyport railroads, for the purpose of taking up a picnic party. Shortly after stopping the locomotive exploded, killing Mr. Spofford, the fireman, and blowing his mutilated remains one hundred and fifty rods. The engineer, having just stepped off the locomotive, escaped without injury. Fortunately none of the pleasure seekers had got into the cars, otherwise the loss of life would doubtless have been very great. [N. Y. Herald.]

## Married.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. C. Mansfield, Mr. JOHN LAMPTON, of Monroe, to Miss ANGELINA AUSTIN, of Randolph county.

## DIED.

In Monroe county, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA A. ORR, after an illness of a few days.

A woman's rights convention is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th and 6th of October, to consider the question of the rights of citizenship, and how far women are entitled thereto. Sister Abby Kelly, Foster will be present.

## LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

### THE TWO-PENNY MARRIAGE.

(Continued.)

Sure enough, what could he do more? I took them and prayed over them, that in parting with the last penny, this couple might have parted with a vice, a wicked, foolish practice which had reduced them to such a degree of poverty and wretchedness, that the monster power of rum could hardly send its victims lower.

So Tom and Mag were transformed into Mr. and Mrs. Elting, and having grown somewhat more sober while in the house, seemed to fully understand their new position, and all the obligations they had taken upon themselves.

For a few days I thought occasionally of this two-penny marriage, and then it became absorbed with a thousand other scenes of wretchedness which I have witnessed since I have lived in this centre of city misery. Time wore on and I married many other couples—often those who came in their carriage and left a golden marriage fee—a delicate way of giving to the needy—but among all I had never performed the rite for a couple quite so low as that of this two-penny fee, and I resolved I never would again. At length, however, I had a call for a full match to them, which I refused.

"Why do you come to me to be married, my friend," said I to the man. You are both too poor to live separate, and besides you are both terrible drunkards, I know you are."

"That is just what we want to get married for, and take the pledge."

"Take that first."

"No, we must take all together, nothing else will save us."

"Will that?"

"It did one of my friends."

"Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me see and hear how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do you any good I want to do it."

"My friend is at work—he has got a good job and several hands working for him and is making money, and won't quit till night. Shall I come this evening?"

"Yes, I will stay at home and wait for you."

I little expected to see him again, but about 8 o'clock the servant said that man and his girl, with a gentleman and lady, were waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the lady and gentleman to walk up to the parlor and sit a moment, while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being determined never to unite another drunken couple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. But they would not come up; they wanted to see that couple married. So I went down and found the squalidly wretched pair in company with a well-dressed laboring man, for he wore a black coat, silk vest, gold watch chain, clean white shirt and cravat, polished calf-skin boots; and his wife was just as neat and tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way in which she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seemed to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well as pretty wife.

"This couple," says the gentleman, "have come to be married."

"Yes, I know it, but I have refused. Look at them; do they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance? God never intended those whom he created in his own image should live in matrimony like this man and woman. I cannot marry them."

"Cannot! Why not? You married us when we were worse off—more dirty—worse clothed, and more intoxicated."

The woman shrunk back a little more out of sight. I saw she trembled violently, and held a clean cambric handkerchief up to her eyes.

What could it mean? Married these two persons? Who were they?

"Have you forgotten us?" said the woman, taking my hands in hers, and dropping on her knees, "have you forgotten drunken Tom and Mag? We have not forgotten you, but pray for you every day?"

"If you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two-penny marriage. No wonder you did not know us. I told Matilda she need not be afraid or ashamed if you did know her. But I knew you would not. How could you? We were in rags and dirt then. Look at us now. All your work, Sir. All the blessing of that pledge and that marriage, and that good advice you gave us. Look at this suit of clothes, and her dress—all Matilda's work, every stitch of it. Come and look at our house, as neat as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable home; and oh, Sir, there is a cradle in our bedroom. Five hundred dollars already in bank, and I shall add as much more next week when I finish my job. So much for one year of a sober life, and a faithful, honest good wife. Now, this man is as good a workman as I am, only he is bound down with the galling fetters of drunkenness, and living with this woman just as I did. Now, he thinks that he can reform just as well as me; but he thinks he must take the pledge of the same man, and have his first effort sanctified with the same blessing, and then, with a good resolution, and Matilda and me to watch over

them, I do believe they will succeed."

So they did. So may others by the same means. I married them, and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting, at parting, he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that there was another two-penny marriage fee. I was in hope that it might have been a couple of dollars this time, but I said nothing, and we parted with a mutual God bless you. When I went up stairs I tossed the coins into my wife's lap, with the remark, "two pennies again, my dear."

"Two pennies! Why, husband, they are eagles—real golden eagles. What a deal of good they will do. What blessings have followed that act."

"And will follow the present, if the pledge is faithfully kept. Truly this is a good result of a Two-Penny Marriage."—[N. Y. Tribune.]

## NEAL DOW.

John Neal and the Liquor Law of Maine.

[Concluded.]

It was the unanimous declaration of all the watchmen and police, that the city was an entirely new place, so quiet and free from all indications of intemperance were the streets both by day and night. Many shops, which before were rum-shops, were converted to other branches of trade, and almost every indication of intemperance was banished from the city.

At the end of the municipal year, 1851-52, the Mayor made an official report to the City Council on the operation of the law in Portland. This was ordered to be printed and distributed through the city, which was done; and its statements were not then, nor have they since been denied.—Parts of that report were afterwards printed in a tract, by the Central Executive Temperance Committee of Maine, and distributed extensively through the State. The following extracts were taken from that report:

"A great many families situated thus (poor and miserable) a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog-shops from their former troubles. The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving a great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we cannot at present foresee. The whole of the great sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this City and State, will henceforth be expended for necessities and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State."

"There were committed to the Alms-House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the law) 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, (after the law) 146—difference in nine months, 106. Number in Alms-House March 20, 1851, 112, number in Alms-House March 20, 1852, 90—difference 22. Number of families assisted out of the Alms-House, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, 90—difference in nine months, just one-third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the Alms-House March 20, 1852, came there through intemperance—four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known."

"Committed to the House of Correction for intemperance from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 46; for larceny, etc. etc., 12—in all 58, from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance, 10; for larceny, etc. etc., 3—in all 13; a difference in nine months of more than three-fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; in May 10—19. The 'Maine Law' was enacted June 2, 1851, and from the 1st of that month to March 20, 1852, 10 months, the number committed was only 10, although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders."

"At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of mistake; while at the March term of 1851 seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained notwithstanding an increased vigilance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drinks."

"Committed to the jail for drunkenness, larceny, &c., from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 279; for corresponding period of 1851-2, 135; difference, 144. Deduct liquor sellers (62) imprisoned in the latter term, and we have 63 for drunkenness, larceny, &c. &c., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the Maine Law, a deduction of almost seven-ninths in the short period of nine months! There were in jail on the 20th March, 1851, 25 persons; on the 20th of March, 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor sellers; without them the number would be 4 against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851, a falling off of more than 83 per cent. in the short period of nine months."

"There were committed to the watch-house from June 1, 1850, to and including March, 1851, 431 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851-2, after the enactment of the Maine law the number was 180, a deduction of almost three-fifths; notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period in arresting persons found in the streets in a state of intoxication."